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BOOK DEPARTMENT

GENERAL WORKS IN ECONOMICS

CLARKE, A. G. *A Text-Book on National Economy*. Pp. vii, 105. Price, 3s. 6 d. London: P. S. King & Son, 1915.

Dr. Clarke considers more than the economy of a nation taken as a unit. He studies the constituent parts. He investigates closely the internal machinery of a nation's economic activities to see that all parts are well kept, well constructed and well regulated.

In the first half of the book the economic organization is reviewed. Competition that obstructs and competition that serves are contrasted. Individual activity that serves the country and individual activity that does not serve the country are compared and their influence shown. Also wealth as regards distribution in dynamic industry is treated.

In part II the general organization for an effective and efficient national economy is outlined. Education, national health and energy and the land problem form the main centers of interest.

The book is not one of the easiest to read. The author's main theme, however, calling for an investigation of every force contributing to national economy commands attention and gives real worth to the treatise.

C. E. R.

DAY, EDMUND E. and DAVIS, JOSEPH S. *Questions on the Principles of Economics*. Pp. vii, 141. Price, 50 cents. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

A systematic outline of questions and problems, serviceable in any general course in economics, but particularly so where Taussig's *Principles of Economics* is used as a textbook.

R. C. McC.

GIDE, CHARLES and RIST, CHARLES. *A History of Economic Doctrines*. Pp. xxiii, 672. Price, \$3.00. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company, 1915.

No work in English dealing with the history of economic thought has appeared which approaches essential aspects of economic doctrine with such philosophic insight as does this work. No attempt is made to incorporate full outlines of the theoretical structures of successive economic thinkers, but the place of the thought of each writer in the doctrinal development of his epoch is brought out with great clearness. Details are woven in only so far as need be to clarify and illustrate. The result is a continuity of treatment that clearly depicts tendencies in economic thought during the past two centuries, and affords a well-balanced judgment of the conflicting viewpoints of theoretical groups.

R. C. McC.